

R ARTIST.
ns, reminds me of his
Seth Eastman. This
army, and an ar-
ive of Maine, has been
and years, and sustained
five. All his le-
to the study of Indian
years, and the more impor-
most of his attention
the Chipewyan,
make us acquainted
lands, where he was
years. Excepting a
presented to him
good fortune to spend
their leisure.—A variety of scenes, from
the singular and
how the extent and
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MASSACHUSETTS

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AGRICULTURE.

THE HONEST POOR.—BANKRUPT LAWS.

We have at least two classes of poor people. We
have the honest poor as well as the poor rogues.
What is to be done for them? The rich have the
means of providing for themselves, and it is the
poor who deserve our commiseration. It is
not good policy to drive them "to the wall," say
what may of the justice of it.

We are unfortunate and fail in business. Their
property is liable to be taken by creditors, and
their families may be turned into the street, and
then we, without any gross fault of their own. Not
one soul of ground does the law exempt from ex-
ecution; they will be compelled to sell the

whole of their property, and to obey the orders of
Nicholas. Some delicate to sell have
been lately giving
the quality which
particularly to the best
citizens. Accordingly
in a St. Peters-
burgh, the established
by the following
considering that they
called it, to be disposed
horses, is now to be
in Nicholas. Some
obey God rather than
disposal of the re-
confiscated, to be confined for
still religion, shall
and civil rights, and
stern Silversides. Per-
in any way than
the faith of the true
when guilty of
time. Fathers and
Russia-Russian religion,
to be baptized by
Christian sect, are to be
removed.

such men are driven to desperation, and they go
into charity for relief. But the relief that char-
ges is not in reality wanted by the unfortunate
debtors. Charity exempts not a but to live in; and
more moisture is always found in soils that are often
moistened. This fact is beyond dispute, but
ten days it is not much trouble to jar them off once or even twice a day for that short space.

Years respectfully, T. C.

BOSTON, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1817.

to multiply, or is destroyed by the hand of the cul-
tivator, more leaves are actually found than the tree
can well support.

But all theories must bow to facts and to the ex-
perience of practical observers. They have given a
verdict nearly unanimous, in favor of trimming limbs, hair, nails, hoofs—to say nothing of trimming
children; or the trimming of candidates for office.

APPLE WORMS.

Gen. J. Newhall of Lynnfield tells us he has de-
stroyed the worms, that have for a number of years
rendered worthless his apples on a russet tree, by
stroking salt on the earth under the tree in the fall of
the year. His frost last fall was free from worms,
and his russet tree comes out this season with new
life, and seems to relish the salt on its roots. Three
or four quarts were applied.

BREAK THE CRUST.

Stirring the ground often among growing vegeta-
bles is of the utmost importance to cultivators. As
prices now are we shall be likely to be well repaid
for all proper attention to growing crops. Every
farmer must have noticed that a crust is soon formed
after the plough and hoe have stirred every inch of
the surface. This needs breaking often to admit
the air and the dews. (You know the roots of
a tree of ten years standing you endanger its life.)

The dew also is supposed to have much more effect
on fresh earth than on what is not often stirred;
and more moisture is always found in soils that are often
moistened. This fact is beyond dispute, but
ten days it is not much trouble to jar them off once or even twice a day for that short space.

Years respectfully, T. C.

South Walpole, June 8th, 1847.

PROFESSIONS AND PRACTICE.

Mr. Editor,—I enclose four dollars for two
years of your paper you send me, and hope that
my being a little behind the time will not pre-
vent me having the benefit of the six month's
privilege, as I forward for the coming year as
soon as I can. I will exhibit to him
some of the good qualities of the Crow, in my
cave, but I do not wish to expose it to the
curiosity of birds as do no injure it.

But I noticed an article in your paper a few
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MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1847.

William Buckminster, Editor.

LANDS IN ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

To the unequal distribution of lands may be attributed the present distress of Great Britain. Thousands of acres are doomed to barrenness because the owners have more than they know what to do with. Governments should never permit a few individuals to engross so important an article as that which was made to sustain life.

The military leaders under William the Conqueror—William the Norman—kept the best estates in their own hands. To the conquerors belonged the spoils. The right by conquest is the only right that the ancestors of the present holders ever had.—That is, the right of rulers—the right of the strongest.

Under a proper administration of Government, the lands conquered by William the Norman would have been gradually cut up and parcelled for the use of the many. But the British aristocratic system favors accumulation in the hands of the few, and the number of owners of real estate is actually diminishing. There is no hope for the people therefore but in revolution—a civil one or a forcible one. The people will not hear peaceably to be starved to death; and as soon as a sufficient number of them unite to assert their rights, woe be to their oppressors. Confusion may for a time be worse confounded, and aristocracy may again rear its wing crest.

There is indeed some talk in parliament about compelling Irish landlords to either cultivate, or to let others cultivate.—To raise potatoes for the people, or to let the people raise potatoes for themselves. But nothing effective will be done till the people have suffered still more, and the landlords are more alarmed for their safety.

As there is but a limited number of acres in Britain, it would seem most obvious to an observer that there should be a limit to the number of acres which might be held by one individual. In regard to personal estate the case is widely different; for there is no limit to the increase of personal property. The rights to property therefore may remain as they are without the same detriment and danger as the right to assess all the acres, which must in some way, sustain the whole population.

When a ship is sinking the common sailors will not permit the officers to engross all the boats, or all the planks and spars that are aboard, whatever they might consent to in regard to other property. Articles of indispensable necessity, cannot, in such emergencies, be monopolized by a few.

In America we have land enough yet; but we do not see to make provision in time that one or two or three individuals should never be permitted to own all the lands of the Commonwealth. We are greatly told here that our laws of distribution of real estate will effectually prevent this evil. But such laws are not permanent—they are not even engrafted into the Constitution of any State whose Constitution we have examined.

And now there is nothing to prevent an accumulation of a vast amount of land in the hands of one family for a century to come—not but the fear that real estate in large quantity may not yield so much income as other property yields. The man who could realize as much from farms as from spinning, as railroad stocks, how long would it be before all the farms that are for sale would be purchased by them?

Farmers might possibly hire for a term of years; but as to ownership—why one family may keep it out of the market for a hundred successive years. For a test to the principle suppose we ask that no one should have the ownership of more than one million of acres?

THE CAMBRIA was twelve and a half days on her passage from Liverpool to Boston. She brought 101 passengers to Halifax. Among the passengers are Mr. Polk, United States Charge to Naples, and Dr. Power, Bishop of Toronto. The Caledonia, hence, arrived out in 13 days.

It is stated that flour has fallen nearly \$1.50 in the barrel. (We give this in American language to save our readers the labor of counting quarters of wheat and English shillings.) When flour was rising, one dollar in Liverpool made two dollars in Boston. Can we not have the benefit of reciprocity in this case?—Flour here should be three dollars less than it has been.

The weather in England, Ireland and Scotland has been very fine and the crops look promising, though not much could have been known, 12 days ago, of the potato fields. It is said that the rot has made its appearance earlier than usual. Much confidence is placed in an abundant grain harvest.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. The eleventh number of the "Cyclopedia of English Literature" is received from Messrs. Gould, Kendall & Lincoln, publishers. It is embellished with a fine engraving of the scene of Goldsmith's arrest for debt, in which Dr. Johnson appears to be the Master of Wakefield.

We have received a pamphlet of about 30 pages, by Dr. Martin Gay, or Dr. C. T. Jackson's discovery of the applicability of sulphuric ether to surgery.

Also Fowler's "Phrenological Almanac for 1848, from Mr. Shaw.

WEATHER IN BRITAIN AND IRELAND. By our late advices from Liverpool May was unusually warm, and vegetation progressed with a most hopeful stride. We may hope therefore, that the sun is not in fault this year—say what we may of his spot in former seasons. If we complain why the sun may charge the winds with perversity, but the sun must be let alone. Ossian says of him: "Thou art forever the same; who shall be a companion of thy course?" We may yet have a hot summer, and corn enough.

In compliment to the French government to the Havre and New York Steam Navigation Company have had their old names changed to Philadelphia, Missouri, New York, and the Union.

It is reported in the New Orleans Southern that Gen. Taylor will return to the United States in about a month on temporary leave of absence.

The celebrated Dr. Chalmers is dead. O'Connel was 72 years old. Both of these men have been conspicuous for a number of years.

The emigration from Germany to the United States continues on a large scale. This year's quota will far exceed that of any former year.

Rev. Dr. Chalmers died alone in his bed. He was retired to rest in good health. He was found by his servant, sitting up in his bed having a basin or spittoon by him.

CAPT. Appleton and the Hamilton Manufacturing Companies, at Lowell, have each declared a dividend of three per cent for the last six months, payable on demand.

DIRECTORS. The directors of the Western Railroad have declared a dividend of \$4 per share, payable in July.

IN Alabama, on the first week in June, the planters were harvesting their wheat, the crop which is fine.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

The Cambria arrived here from Liverpool on Thursday morning. She brings intelligence as late as the fourth instant.

The grain market is lower; we did not believe that prices could range so high at this date, and we were prepared to bear of a decline by the last steamer; but we have it now and speculators must look out, or "go into Chancery."

The European times gives us the following:

"The Grain Market is now subject to one of those panics so frequent in seasons of scarcity. From the 21st to the 25th ultimo, Indian Corn Meal sold for \$14 per barrel. Barley was offered a dollar higher, of the same quality. In Liverpool, on the 1st inst., the market closed at a reduction of 4d to 6d on Wheat, 6d to 10d on Flour, 4s to 5s per quarter on Indian Corn, 2d to 2d per 45 lbs on Oats, and 4s per 240lbs on Oatmeal.

The Cotton market has been more active and buoyant than for a week or two previous but the same time the transactions have been only to a limited extent. On the 3d the market was quiet and rather dull, the trade buying in small quantities. 3500 bales of cotton were offered at the quotations of Friday last, which were 18d lower than had been realized in the earlier part of the week.

The proceedings in Parliament attract little interest. Every thing now is a matter of form. The Executive is passing up the government ledger, to present as clean a balance as possible to the country.

The civil war in Portugal has almost ceased to excite attention, from the folly, the weakness, and cowardice of the belligerents.

The authorities of Liverpool do not appear to be very successful in their efforts to prevent the Irish papas.

Accounts from the East continue to give full details of the ravages of the cholera.

The quantity of potatoes planted in Ireland this year is said to be very small, on account of the difficulty of procuring seed. The same cause has somewhat decimated the other crops.

Accounts from Toulon represent the King of Sardinia to be dangerously ill.

The distress in the manufacturing districts of England and Scotland does not appear to find any alleviation.

Two vessels have arrived in the St. Catherine's docks, London, from China, with 16,821 bags of sugar, several tiers of grass, and various other articles, the growth or manufacture of China.

A committee of Irish landlords has been formed in London, for the purpose of furthering a systematic plan of emigration from Ireland.

It is said that Oriandi, the Italian anarchist, who has made 420 ascents, has completed a machine which will enable him to control the balloon in the air, and to guide its descent with a certainty.

The Hamburg papers of the 2d inst., mention the destruction of 1000 houses by fire at Hamburg, and the loss of eight lives, those of seven children and a woman servant.

Count Lally-Tollendal, a dissipated profligate, belonging to one of the most noble families in France, has been condemned to three years imprisonment for fraud and forgery.

The Emperor of Russia has recalled one hundred and fifty students from the University of Königsberg in Prussia, and has interdicted all his subjects for the future, from receiving their education in foreign universities.

And now there is nothing to prevent an accumulation of a vast amount of land in the hands of one family for a century to come—not but the fear that real estate in large quantity may not yield so much income as other property yields. The man who could realize as much from farms as from spinning, as railroad stocks, how long would it be before all the farms that are for sale would be purchased by them?

The weather in Portugal has almost all sorts of weather. Monday was sultry, and corn was wide awake. Tuesday gave us a very strong cold west wind, that had been quite familiar with the hall that fell in an extensive district in New York, to amass all the acres, which must in some way, sustain the whole population.

But the Ruler of the seasons kept up the wind through the night and so mingled the elements that they neutralized each other and left vegetation unharmed and ready to greet the glorious sun of Wednesday and the showers of Thursday. Yesterday was fair but not quite so warm as old people would have been.

Farmers might possibly hire for a term of years; but as to ownership—why one family may keep it out of the market for a hundred successive years. For a test to the principle suppose we ask that no one should have the ownership of more than one million of acres?

THE CAMBRIA was twelve and a half days on her passage from Liverpool to Boston. She brought 101 passengers to Halifax. Among the passengers are Mr. Polk, United States Charge to Naples, and Dr. Power, Bishop of Toronto. The Caledonia, hence, arrived out in 13 days.

It is stated that flour has fallen nearly \$1.50 in the barrel. (We give this in American language to save our readers the labor of counting quarters of wheat and English shillings.) When flour was rising, one dollar in Liverpool made two dollars in Boston. Can we not have the benefit of reciprocity in this case?—Flour here should be three dollars less than it has been.

The weather in England, Ireland and Scotland has been very fine and the crops look promising, though not much could have been known, 12 days ago, of the potato fields. It is said that the rot has made its appearance earlier than usual. Much confidence is placed in an abundant grain harvest.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS. The eleventh number of the "Cyclopedia of English Literature" is received from Messrs. Gould, Kendall & Lincoln, publishers. It is embellished with a fine engraving of the scene of Goldsmith's arrest for debt, in which Dr. Johnson appears to be the Master of Wakefield.

We have received a pamphlet of about 30 pages, by Dr. Martin Gay, or Dr. C. T. Jackson's discovery of the applicability of sulphuric ether to surgery.

Also Fowler's "Phrenological Almanac for 1848, from Mr. Shaw.

WEATHER IN BRITAIN AND IRELAND. By our late advices from Liverpool May was unusually warm, and vegetation progressed with a most hopeful stride. We may hope therefore, that the sun is not in fault this year—say what we may of his spot in former seasons. If we complain why the sun may charge the winds with perversity, but the sun must be let alone. Ossian says of him: "Thou art forever the same; who shall be a companion of thy course?" We may yet have a hot summer, and corn enough.

In compliment to the French government to the Havre and New York Steam Navigation Company have had their old names changed to Philadelphia, Missouri, New York, and the Union.

It is reported in the New Orleans Southern that Gen. Taylor will return to the United States in about a month on temporary leave of absence.

The celebrated Dr. Chalmers is dead. O'Connel was 72 years old. Both of these men have been conspicuous for a number of years.

The emigration from Germany to the United States continues on a large scale. This year's quota will far exceed that of any former year.

Rev. Dr. Chalmers died alone in his bed. He was retired to rest in good health. He was found by his servant, sitting up in his bed having a basin or spittoon by him.

CAPT. Appleton and the Hamilton Manufacturing Companies, at Lowell, have each declared a dividend of three per cent for the last six months, payable on demand.

DIRECTORS. The directors of the Western Railroad have declared a dividend of \$4 per share, payable in July.

IN Alabama, on the first week in June, the planters were harvesting their wheat, the crop which is fine.

WEATHER PIPES. It was announced in some of the papers several days since, that the laying of the pipe of the C. & G. Water Works had been suspended in consequence of a strike of the laborers. The difficulty was of short duration, and the work is going on successfully, under a contract for the digging of the trenches. The extent of distribution pipe which was laid during the week ending Saturday last was over a mile, viz: 1725 feet of 12 inch pipe, 2877 feet of 6 inch pipe, and 685 feet of 3 inch. The whole is 5000 feet of 6 inch pipe.

The Mobile Advertiser states a "strange sympathy pervades the public mind there, on the subject of volunteering." Alabama has been called upon for six companies, but not one has been raised, while Indiana and Ohio have promptly raised eleven companies each.

A gentleman belonging to Manchester, N. H., had his pocket book stolen yesterday, while in the cars on his way home, containing \$300.

HAIL STORM. There was a very severe hail storm in New York on Monday afternoon, and half a gross quantity, and of the largest size, fell for the space of nearly four hours.

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SHIP AND LIVES LOST. The British ship Columbian, Captain Marshall, was struck by lightning last Monday, off Cape Henry, and sank. Four of the crew were drowned. The remainder arrived at Baltimore.

CARELESSNESS. Three stores were found, wo with doors unfastened, and one with a window open, by the night police, on Monday night.

CITY OF BATH. The citizens of Bath, by nearly a unanimous vote, have decided to accept their city charter.

DREADFUL AFFAIR AT GRAVESEND, L. I. The Brooklyn Eagle tells a dreadful tale. The occurrence took place at "Sheeps-head Bay," in the town of Gravesend, on Saturday. It is about three weeks since, a man named Trenwitt, a merchant who was taken prisoner on the 24th of February, in company with Bent, his house, and son, went to Gravesend to the train that was attacked that day between Montrey and Camargo. Mr. Trenwitt informs us that Urrea had with him at the time of the attack about 2000 men. The train was nearly two miles in length. When the enemy approached, the rebels opened fire, assault and battery; and there he has been ever since, up to Saturday last, when an order came for his discharge, under the following most lamentable cause. On the morning of Saturday, some neighbors went to Sutton's house, as his wife and child had been seen since the preceding Tuesday. A horrible sight met their eyes! On the bed lay the mother, by her side was her son (aged six years), who had been shot dead. The boy had been shot dead, and all the other inmates of the house were dead.

The grain market is lower; we did not believe that prices could range so high at this date, and we were prepared to bear of a decline by the last steamer; but we have it now and speculators must look out, or "go into Chancery."

The European times gives us the following:

"The Grain Market is now subject to one of those panics so frequent in seasons of scarcity. From the 21st to the 25th ultimo, Indian Corn Meal sold for \$14 per barrel. Barley was offered a dollar higher, of the same quality. In Liverpool, on the 1st inst., the market closed at a reduction of 4d to 6d on Wheat, 6d to 10d on Flour, 4s to 5s per quarter on Indian Corn, 2d to 2d per 45 lbs on Oats, and 4s per 240lbs on Oatmeal.

The Cotton market has been more active and buoyant than for a week or two previous but the same time the transactions have been only to a limited extent. On the 3d the market was quiet and rather dull, the trade buying in small quantities. 3500 bales of cotton were offered at the quotations of Friday last, which were 18d lower than had been realized in the earlier part of the week.

The proceedings in Parliament attract little interest. Every thing now is a matter of form. The Executive is passing up the government ledger, to present as clean a balance as possible to the country.

The civil war in Portugal has almost ceased to excite attention, from the folly, the weakness, and cowardice of the belligerents.

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THE POETS CORNER.

THE FORSAKEN.

Pale is her cheek, where once the roses blent
To charm the gazer with their beauteous hue;
Dreadful is the brightness of those eyes which seat
The softest glances from their orbs of blue;

The fire is gone,

And faint the glow that now remains to tell
How bright they shone.

No more upon her lips the smile is seen
Which erst was radiant as the sunny May,

The cloud of sorrow has obscured its sheen,

Ah! has driv'n its gloomy light away;

That smile so sweet!

Ah! why do things so beautiful and fair
So quickly fleet?

So part herself she never could believe
That guile could in his bony wiles have part;

That he, so fondly loved, would'v deceive
Or tamer with the breathings of the heart.

The dreams o'er,

And with it peace and happiness have fled
To come no more.

Yet no reproach steals from her gentle breast
To pierce the falne one with its bitter tone,

Rising, a phantom drear to mar his rest,
Who in pale pastime wreck'd her own.

She loves him yet,

For hearts so constant and so true as her's
Can ne'er forget.

Upon her cheek that flow'r is blooming now
Which Death oft plants his fearful frown to hide,

From which to call a chapter from the brow
Of her so sore be destines for his bride;

And her deep sigh

Reveals, amid its anguish, that her hope
Is but to die!

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

What a Pair of Andirons Cost.

"Peter," said my uncle, knocking the ashes from his pipe, and laying it on the corner of the mantelpiece, and then fixing his eyes on the andirons, "Peter, those andirons cost me one thousand dollars."

"Dear me!" exclaimed my aunt. "Oh, father!" cried the girls.

"Impossible!" said I.

"True, every word true. One thousand did I say?—yes—two thousand—full two thousand dollars."

"Well, well," said my aunt, folding up her knitting for the night, "I should like to know what you are talking about."

My uncle bent forward and planted his hands on the andirons, and with a deliberative air, which showed no doubt of his being able to prove his assertion, he began to speak:

"Well, you see, a good many years ago, we had a pair of common old andirons. You Cousin Letty says one day, 'father, don't you think those old andirons are getting too old by?' Shabby or not, I thought they would hold the wood up nicely as if they were made of gold. So I paid no attention to Letty. I was afraid she was growing proud. Soon after that, Peter continued my uncle, your aunt took it up."

"There it goes!" interrupted my aunt, "you can't get along without dragging me in."

"Your aunt took it up, Peter, and she said our neighbors could afford brass andirons, and were better off than we were." And she said "Letty and her sister Jane were just getting old enough to see company, and the sting-looking old andirons might hurt their market. I knew that women will have their own way and there is no use in objecting, and so I go the distance."

"The price of them was four dollars and half."

"Ah, that's more like it," cried my aunt; "I thought you said two thousand dollars."

"My dear, I wish you would not interrupt me. Four and a half. Well, the first night after we had got them, as we sat by the warm fire talking over the master, Letty called in attention to the hearth, and I at her hasty and unadvised remark, the health was entirely out of mind with the new andirons, and I thought I might as well have it replaced first as last. The next day a mason was sent for to examine it. He came in my absence, and when I returned home, your aunt and cousin all beseat me at once, to have a marble slab. The mason had convinced them the heart would not look decent without a marble slab, and they put their heads together."

"'Le me,'" exclaimed my aunt, "there was no putting heads together about it. The heart was a real old worn out thing, not fit for a pig pen."

"They put their heads together, Peter, as was saying, and continued till I got a marble hearth, which cost me twenty dollars. Yes, twenty dollars, at least. Then I thought I was done with expenses, but I thought wrong. Pretty soon I began to hear sly hints thrown about the brick work around the stone slab, and that must be the reason. While this was going on, your aunt and the girls appeared to be quite satisfied, and when it was done, they had no idea the old parlor could be made to look spruce. But this was only a short respite. The old rug carpet began to raise a dust, and found there would be no peace."

"Now, my dear!" said the old lady, with a pleasant smile, accompanied with a partial nod.

"Now, father!" exclaimed the girls.

"Till I got a new carpet. That again shamed the old furniture, and it had to be turned on and replaced with new. Now, Peter, count up my lad—twenty dollars for the hearth, and one hundred for the marble-piece, and thirty for the carpet-piece, and fifty, uncle."

"Well, fifty for paper and paint!"

"Then fifty for a carpet, and one hundred a least for furniture."

"Three hundred and fifty."

"Ahem! There's that clock, too, and the—"

"Four hundred exactly."

"The aunt and cousins winked at each other."

"Now, my dear!" said the old lady, "we'll fix this one room. No sooner was the room fixed, than the complaints came from all quarters, about the dining-room and entry. Long before this I had surrendered at discretion, and handed in my presumption. The dining-room cost two hundred more. What does that count, Peter?"

"Eight hundred, uncle."

"Then the house—at least four hundred to make them rhyme with the down stairs."

"Twelve hundred."

"The outside of the house had to be repaired and painted, of course. Add two hundred for that."

"Fourteen hundred."

"The old furniture and carpets must be sent to the pawn shop for a month, and then must be repaid, of course, and to pay them their pawn-sundry repairs were necessary. While this was going on, your aunt and the girls appeared to be quite satisfied, and when it was done, they had no idea the old parlor could be made to look spruce. But this was only a short respite. The old rug carpet began to raise a dust, and found there would be no peace."

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